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The one insuperable difficulty encountered
by Democrats in hunting for anti-
expansion precedents in American history
is that there are none.
Chairman Hernly says wholesale lying
has been done about his trip to Washing-
ton. Oh, not wholesale, colonel; just "special
lying" by a "staff correspondent."

Historical coincidences are sometimes in-
teresting. Hon. Charles A. Allen will be
inaugurated Governor of Porto Rico on
May 1, the anniversary of the battle of
Manila bay, and will arrive there on the
Manilaflow.

Mr. Aligned says that Jefferson was an
expansionist but not an imperialist; that he
believed in the annexation of contiguous
territory but not of remote. Yet Jeff-
erson was the first American to suggest
the acquisition of Cuba.

The re-election of Senator Morgan, of
Alabama, by 116 out of 120 Democratic votes
in the Alabama Legislature is a distinct
approval of his position on the question of
national expansion and comes pretty near
being a repudiation of Bryanism.

If it is true, as dispatches state, that
the Boers are relying on Webster Davis
to bring about American intervention in
their behalf, they are cherishing vain
hopes. However numerous the individual
sympathizers with the Boers may be, the
policy of this government will be to main-
tain strict neutrality.

It is well enough that the inauguration
of American civil government in Porto
Rico should be marked by some spectacular
and impressive demonstrations, but, that
done, it is to be hoped the American offi-
cials will lose no time in getting down
to business and adopting simple republican
methods.

The proposed amendments to the Sher-
man anti-trust law and the proposed
amendment giving Congress and the States
control of all monopolies show that the
Republican position with regard to trusts
will not be left in doubt. Their action in
the premises will rob the Democracy of
what they have been hoping would be an
effective campaign issue.

If the union carpenters of Chicago ask
Admiral Dewey to refuse to view the pa-
rade in that city from any stand not built
by them they will be guilty of very bad
manners. The admiral goes to Chicago as an
invited guest and they have no right to ask
him to take sides in a local labor trouble.
The laws of hospitality and decency are
above those even of labor unions.

Messrs. Pitt & Scott, of New York city,
foreign freight brokers and express car-
riers of twenty-five years' experience, are
planning the establishment in London of a
permanent depot for the exhibition and
sale of American products. By bringing
the foreign consumers into actual contact
with American manufactures they hope
not only to make a market for such goods,
but to offer such a reduction of expenses
to these manufacturers as will encourage
them to co-operate in the undertaking. It
is a scheme with far-reaching possibilities
and worth consideration by manufacturers
who wish to extend their trade.

The attitude of the leaders of the Italian
strike in New York should attract atten-
tion. They are foreigners whom the Ital-
ian consul is looking after. Unless the
greedy padrones, who come very near
holding many Italian laborers in slavery,
get the most of the wages of these people,
they are receiving three times as much
money at \$1.25 a day as they ever hoped to
earn at home. Yet they come here and
not only refuse to work, but have assailed
and beaten those who desire to work for
these wages. They have already killed one
soldier and threaten to resist the laws and
those enforcing them. We have been so
lenient that there are thousands of for-
eigners in this country earning wages who
have a special hatred for those whom they
call Americans.

Senator Hoar is entitled to the respect
which pertains to old age, patriotic service
and honest convictions, but that his
defense of Aguinaldo and his followers
carries no weight whatever. His assump-
tion that the war in the Philippines is one
of aggression and conquest on the part
of the United States ignores the truth of his-
tory and reverses the position between the
United States and those in insurrection
against its rightful authority. His plan
for the disposition of the Philippines is
magnanimous, ideal and almost divinely
beautiful, but it does not possess any ele-
ment of practical statesmanship or com-
mon sense. Its adoption would make the
United States the laughing stock of na-
tions and would relegate the Philippine
islands to a condition of tribal warfare in-
finitely worse than Spanish rule.

ly due mainly to the destruction of their
market through the interruption of the
building trades by strikes in Chicago and
elsewhere. There is no labor trouble at
Anderson, but 800 men are thrown out of
employment there by the shutting down of
works attributed directly to the paralysis
in the building trades caused by strikes
elsewhere. The president of the company
owning the twelve plants which have shut
down says: "Labor troubles are at the
bottom of it. Our market has been de-
stroyed by the stopping of building labor,
and we have had to shut down until the
accumulated stocks are sold." Thus in a
period of great prosperity and at the be-
ginning of a season which promised to be
remarkable for extensive building opera-
tions, these operations and the factories
which supply them are paralyzed by
strikes which involve some very unreason-
able demands, and which, in as far as
they involve any just ones, should have
been submitted to arbitration.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS AND
IMPERIALISM.

The Sentinel takes the Journal to task
because, after having condemned the es-
tablishment of a tariff between the United
States and Porto Rico, it approves the
Porto Rican government bill enacted by
Congress. Quoting the Journal's sum-
mary and approval of the bill as "framed
on just lines, and in conformity with the
principles of republican government," the
Sentinel says:

What principle of republican government
is there in the appointment of a Govern-
or and one legislature by the President?
Here is not only an absolute check on
absolute check on legislation put in the
hands of a foreigner, appointed by the
President of the United States. No
king ever held greater power over a colony
than the President has under this law.

If the new Porto Rican government bill
represents imperialism then so does every
territorial government created by Congress
from the formation of the government to
the present time. It is formed on the same
general lines as was the ordinance of 1787,
which established the first civil government
in the great Northwest territory, including
the present State of Indiana, and in some
respects is more liberal than that cele-
brated act. Under the ordinance of 1787 the
Governor, secretary and legislative council
of the new territory were appointed by
Congress, while under the Porto Rican act
they are appointed by the President subject
to confirmation by the Senate. The people
of Porto Rico may elect a local legislature
immediately. It was some years before the
people of Indiana could do so. The people
of the Territory of Indiana were not au-
thorized by the ordinance of 1787, nor by
any act of Congress to choose officers of
the territorial militia, nor to elect judges of
any of the inferior courts of the territory,
nor clerks of the courts, nor justices of the
peace, nor sheriffs, nor coroners, nor
county treasurers nor county surveyors.
The power of choosing all these officers
was vested in the Governor of the territory,
and he was appointed by Congress. The
people of Porto Rico are given a much
larger measure of local government than
this. For five years after the Territory of
Indiana was created the only laws the peo-
ple had were those made by the Governor
and judges of the territory. These were
five years of what would now be called
unadulterated imperialism. The people of
Porto Rico will fare much better in this
regard. In 1898 the members of the first leg-
islative council of the Territory of Indiana,
in their reply to the first message of Gov-
ernor Harrison, said:

Although we are not as completely in-
dependent in our legislative capacity as we
would wish to be, yet we are sensible that
we must wait with patience for that period
of time when our population will burst the
trammels of a territorial government, and
we shall assume the character more con-
sistently of a republic. The ordinance of
1787, which has hitherto had no reason-
able basis in its own right, is a town lot
of the hands of any one—especially when it
is recited to what dangerous lengths
the exercise of these powers may be ex-
tended.

It will be observed the council protested
against "the unlimited power" of the
Governor over legislation and hinted that
they regarded it as imperialism. Yet that
was under the ordinance of 1787, and Thom-
as Jefferson was President. The ordinance
prescribed a property qualification for
voters, and in 1808 Congress further re-
stricted it as follows:

Every free white male person in the In-
diana territory, above the age of twenty-
one years, having been a citizen of the
United States in said territory for one
year next preceding an election of rep-
resentatives, and who has a legal or equi-
table claim to a tract of land of the quantity
of fifty acres, or who may become the pur-
chaser from the United States of a tract
of land of the quantity of fifty acres, or
who holds in his own right, a town lot
of the value of one hundred dollars, shall
be entitled to vote for representatives to the
General Assembly of the said territory.

The qualifications of voters are not yet
fixed under the Porto Rican act, but it is
safe to say they will not include any such
property qualifications as the foregoing.
It was under Jefferson's administration,
also, that the territorial government of
Louisiana, acquired by him, was organized.
An act of Congress of Oct. 31, 1803, entitled,
"An act to enable the President of the
United States to take possession of the ter-
ritories ceded by France to the United
States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on
the 30th of April last; and for the tempo-
rary government thereof," authorized the
President to take possession of and occupy,
said territory, and provided "that until
the expiration of the present session of
Congress, unless provision for the tempo-
rary government of said territories be
sooner made by Congress, all the military,
civil and judicial powers exercised by the
officers of the existing governments of the
same shall be vested in such person and
persons, and shall be exercised in such
manner as the President of the United
States shall direct." This gave the Presi-
dent powers in time of peace. The first
law creating civil government in Louisiana,
passed March 26, 1804, provided that "the
legislative powers shall be vested in the
Governor, and in thirteen of the most fit
and discreet persons of the territory, to be
called the legislative council, who shall be
appointed annually by the President of
the United States." The act made no pro-
vision for a popular or elective branch of
the Legislature, the Governor and legisla-
tive council appointed by the President
having sole legislative power.

The cases above cited illustrate the deal-
ing of Congress with territories originally
owned by the United States, and with those
acquired by it. They show that from the
beginning territorial government has im-
plied a condition of tutelage subject to the
control of the general government. If the
charge of imperialism lies against the pres-
ent administration it lies against every
administration that has had to deal with
territories from that of Jefferson to the
present time.

Nearly every Presbyterian who is preach-
ing or allowing himself to be interviewed
on the subject of a revision of the Con-
fession of Faith is in favor of the change,
but let it not be hastily assumed that the
proposed modification will therefore be
speedily brought about. The conservative
old gentlemen who consider the existing
time-honored creed a sacred instrument
quite as well suited to the present time
as it was to the past are yet to be heard
from, and these gentlemen, it is well to
recall, constitute a large proportion of the
membership of presbyteries, general as-
semblies and ecclesiastical councils. The re-
form may be begun now, but it is safe to
predict that it will be a long time before it
is successfully accomplished.

The action of the Indianapolis Board of
Trade and of the Commercial Club in op-
posing the proposed Indianapolis Southern
Railway and pledging their cordial sup-
port is timely and commendable. No rail-
road project of recent years has promised
more for this city or better deserves the
cordial support of all classes of citizens
than this one. Traversing a new country
and penetrating a new part of the State,
it would give access to important mineral
deposits, open up new markets for the
city and bring the capital in touch with
portions of the State with which it does
not now possess ready communication.
Support of the project should not stop with
paper expressions, but should take a sub-
stantial form.

The recent announcement that Aguinaldo
is hiding in Manila is not followed by any
report of efforts to find and arrest him.
Perhaps the American authorities think it
would be unwise to make a martyr of him.
Lieutenant George H. Knox, formerly as-
sistant chief of police in Manila, who has
just returned to this country, says that
if Aguinaldo is really hiding in Manila
the Macabebes will make short work of
him if they can find him. The Americans
would hardly know what to do with him
if they should capture him, but the Mac-
abebes, who have bitter hatred of him,
would not be embarrassed that way.

Some of the correspondents in South Af-
rica say that the young men among the
Boers are much more anxious for peace at
any price than are the old ones. This is
probably because they are less influenced
by President Kruger's scriptural appeals
and believe in their hearts that there
would be more freedom and prosperity un-
der British government than under Boer.

Philadelphia papers have long been noted
for the number of obituary notices pub-
lished in each issue. Philadelphia is a large
city and probably its death ratio is no
higher proportionately than that of other
towns and cities, but the impression made
by the daily mortality record lends a mel-
ancholy interest to the vital statistics as
published each week. The mortality figures
what it is that carries Philadelphia off.
It appears by this record for the week end-
ing April 14, that out of a total of 601
deaths, 203 resulted from different forms
of lung disease—consumption, congestion,
inflammation, etc. This is not inclusive of
fifty-six cases of bronchial inflammation or
fourty-six cases of influenza, a malady in
which the lungs are usually more or less
affected. The lung disease approached this
rate of mortality, the 1st running: Heart
disease, 30; convulsions, 23; kidneys, 27;
apoplexy, 24; measles, 22, and so on down
to a case of suicide. It might be thought,
judging from the long-continued complaints
of the character of the Schuylkill water,
that the overloading of Philadelphia stom-
achs with the soil of Pennsylvania would
sufficiently explain the mortality figures,
but aluminum would not "go to the lungs,"
hence the prevalence of difficulties with
the breathing apparatus must be ascribed
to other causes. Perhaps the citizens wear
their respiratory organs out in argumen-
tative discussions of their love for Wana-
maker and Quay; perhaps they get out of
breath with running to subscribe to the
national convention fund; perhaps they die
of sheer exhaustion—fatigue in drawing
their breath—after reading the Philadel-
phia Sunday papers. But why speculate?
There is evidently a microbe in the case
which the health officers have not yet dis-
covered. Meanwhile, the obituary columns
are "featured" in the most enterprising
style and form one of the distinguishing
characteristics of the Philadelphia press.

That Correspondence.
Said Carter to d'Arcos:
"Will you come and visit us
When we celebrate the doings
Of the day that awful muss
Was started by our Dewey
At your government's expense?
Will you come and hear the story
Of a hopeless, brave defense?
Will you come and hear repeated
How I killed men and horses?
Will you come and let us hear you
With our bunting and our floats?"
Said d'Arcos unto Carter.
While his eyes emitted flame:
"I do not care to visit
You in your state of shame,
That you should take this method
To rub it in on me.
This is my first red-hot one
Got in America!
'Twould hardly be a pleasure
For me to sit and watch
While Yankee vessels hammered
Our navy to a blotch;
'Twould not, perhaps, convulse me,
To see my countrymen
Made into wurst!"
Said Carter,
"I didn't mean it, then?"

The National Educational Association
announces through a committee in whose
hands the matter has been placed that it
will give a series of prizes, amounting in
all to \$1,200, for essays in school hygiene.
For the best essay submitted on each of
the following topics: The seating, the light-
ing, the heating, and the ventilating
of school buildings; \$200; for the second
best essay submitted on each topic, \$100.
It is expected that valuable and much
needed enlightenment will be secured on
this important matter. The essays must
be submitted by February, 1901. Among
the members of the committee are W. T.
Harris, United States commissioner of ed-
ucation, and George P. Brown, editor
School and Home, Bloomington, Ill. The
chairman of the committee, to whom in-
quiries are to be addressed, is A. R. Taylor,
Emporia, Kan.

Why do some people persist in demand-
ing the right of women to enter politics when
they are already in politics? Miss Ingels,
of Kentucky, is, at any rate, if all the papers
say of her is true. She is now the clerk of

the Kentucky House of Representatives
and is said to have been "rocked since in-
fancy in the cradle of Democracy, and now
the appreciation of her loyalty to that
party, as shown by her political speeches
during the last presidential campaign, has
found fitting expression in the support
which Kentucky Democrats unanimously
gave her in her election to the office she
now holds." It is further averred that "she
is mounting to an enviable place on the
ladder of well-merited fame, and the po-
litical world will be stirred by her elo-
quence as, from State to State, she will
again plead the Democratic cause in the
campaign of next fall." What could a
woman who wants to be in politics ask
more than this?

The women members of the New York
church who refrained from buying Easter
gowns and bonnets and devoted the money
those articles would have cost to the pay-
ment of the church debt, probably reflected
that Easter came rather early this year
for the wearing of spring clothes, and that,
anyway, it would be easier to secure the
services of the dressmaker at a later
period.

A Vermont woman wants the nomina-
tion for the vice presidency, and a New
York paper wants to know if she would
be able to keep the secrets of the Senate when
that body went into executive session. She
could probably keep them until she had a
chance to confide them to next morning's
papers as is now the custom.

What would become of that cherished
ecclesiastical pastime, the heresy trial, if
the Presbyterian Confession of Faith were
so simplified as to have the knots taken
out of it?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Temptation.
When a man has a wife who "first lady"
would be.
His wife, the White House be straight can
foresee.

A Matter of Garb.
"Now, little Jim, tell the class what sure sign
we have that spring is here."
"Yes, we know it's spring when we get it
wear our Sunday clothes ev'ry day."

An Alarming Prospect.
"Araminta got rid of that man who courted
her so persistently."
"How?"
"She told him an old rival of his was coming
up from Kentucky."

Literary Methods.
"Stubbs, why don't you clean up all this litter
on your writing table?"
"I can't; I'm too busy."
"Busy at what?"
"Making more litter."

They Keep Right On.
"An automobile has more sense than some
political orators."
"How's that?"
"How's that? An automobile gets out of gaso-
line it stops; when some political orators run
out of ideas they don't even know it."

Footnotes.
The peach crop is all right if it isn't killed
any more than usual.
The best time to lie abed and think about your
day's work is after it is done.
Roosters often seem low-spirited, but a hen
always cackles as if she enjoyed life.

Contentment is a will-o'-the-wisp; and man
keeps his muscles active by dancing after it.
The gossip doesn't often get into trouble
because discreet people are afraid to repeat what
she says.
Women who have nervous headaches have an
idea that their neighbors keep chickens just to
be hateful.
By cultivating an interest in life we get such
abundant results that wherever we are we wish
we were somewhere else.

One variety of religious zeal is that which
prompts a devoted Episcopalian to call all other
denominations "the sects."

REBUKE TO DALZELL.

Not Becoming to Congressmen to Talk
of a "Subsidized Press."

Philadelphia Telegraph.
Mr. Dalzell, in a moment of anger and
excitement had the audacity to style the
newspapers which have been voicing the
almost unanimous opposition of the Re-
publican masses of the country to the
tariff provision of the bill as the "subsidized
Republican press," but he was forced to
swallow his words, which he did with as
bad grace as possible. If there has been,
as he is to be sure, any subsidizing in this
business, it is on the other side of the
question. Never before in the history of
the Republic has there been such a general
revolt against any particular line
of policy which the self-constituted leaders
of the organization have been endeavoring
to force upon it. Evidences of this revolt
have come from every section of the coun-
try, and have been so nearly unanimous
that it is almost impossible to find a single
voice of dissent. The evidence of the stand-
ing of influence has opposed the 15 per cent.
tariff provision and honestly and bravely
has said that Congress should heed the original
demand of the President for the performance
of our duty. Mr. Dalzell insisted that
the newspapers were subsidized. The sub-
sidy was not "subsidized"—they were not even
"misguided," as Mr. Dalzell insisted that
they were. The newspapers were not sub-
sidized, but they were not "misguided," as
the obvious word. Upon them will fall
the difficult task of explaining the action of
Congress in ignoring the plea of the people
of the country to "plain duty." The people of
Rico in the coming campaign. How they
will go about it, and how they will suc-
ceed, remains to be seen.

Counting the Cost.

Washington Special in Chicago Post.
Republican congressmen to-day are
counting their costs. The flood of letters
which have reached certain congressmen
from all directions of the country leaves
no doubt that the legislation for Porto
Rico is unpopular to the majority of the
members of the Republican party. The
final enactment of the Porto Rican meas-
ure has been a revelation to the people
that before from constituents and from
leading men of the Republican party who
have come to the realization that the influ-
ence which whipped unwilling Republicans
in Congress into line, that there is im-
minent danger to the Republican party
because they are of a conditional nature.
Representatives to the Republicans is gen-
erally believed. The Democrats are jubilant
and predict an overwhelming Democratic
victory at the polls next November. The
Republicans rallied their forces to-
day with a show of confidence that
things would be righted and the multitude
would see the light."

A Civil Service Appointment.

The appointment of George B. Cortelyou
to succeed John Allison as secretary to
the President is not only com-
mendable in itself, as the deserved promo-
tion of an efficient subordinate in the
White House staff, but it also serves to
show how much humping there is in the
clerkly duties of the position. There are a
host of offices which ought to be excepted
from the operation of the civil-service law
because they are of a confidential nature.
Mr. Cortelyou has served first as confi-
dential clerk to the fourth assistant post-
master general, and then as clerk in a re-
sponsible position at the executive man-
sion, under both Democratic and Repub-
lican administrations, and high officials of
each party found his services entirely sat-
isfactory. There is no reason in the nature
of things why a large proportion of the so-
called "confidential positions" should be
kept outside the competitive system, and
the case of Mr. Cortelyou shows how weak
the argument for leaving such places to the
spoilsman.

Where She Gets Even.

New York Press.
A woman who's husband smokes all over
the house whenever he feels like it will get
on a smoking car and look so at the men
who are smoking that two or three of
them will get off.

REPEAL OF ACT CHARGED

WAR STAMP TAX A BURDEN TO IN-
DIANA DRUGGISTS.

Its Abolition Advocated by R. L. Eades
Before the House Ways and
Means Committee.

HAWAIIAN BILL AGREED TO

HOUSE MEASURE AMENDED AND AC-
CEPTED BY SENATE CONFERENCE.

Indiana Republican Representatives
Coming Home to Attend the
State Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—R. L. Eades, of
Indianapolis, representing the Indiana
Druggists' Association, made an argument
before the ways and means committee to-
day for the repeal of the war stamp tax on
pharmaceutical preparations and proprietary
medicines. He informed the commit-
tee that Indiana was as deeply interested
in this matter as any State in the Union,
as it is one of the most important from the
standpoint of production. The manufac-
turing of proprietary medicines was a great
industry in the State, and the burden of the
war tax was therefore a heavy one to bear.
Besides, there are 3,000 retail druggists in
the State for whom Mr. Eades spoke. In
response to a joinder inquiry from a Demo-
cratic member, Mr. Eades assured the com-
mittee that Indiana druggists were guiltless
of the offense of running prescription
counter bars and called on Mr. Steele to
corroborate the statement.
"Are there any drug store bars in In-
diana, Governor Steele?" he asked.
"Certainly not," replied Mr. Steele in a
loud, firm voice, whereupon everybody
laughed.
The drug delegation was large, including
representatives of many State pharma-
ceutical associations and members of the
National Association of Retail Druggists.
Thomas U. Wooten, national secretary,
spoke of what he termed the discrimination
and injustice of this tax, and its unneces-
sary character in view of the surplus.
George P. Englehard, of Chicago, president
of the drug manufacturers' association, stated
that under the rulings of the revenue
bureau the act was not restricted to
patent medicines, as originally designed,
but to all medicines save those issued
under a physician's certificate. Why not,
he asked, similarly tax food and clothing,
as this was distinctly class legislation.
The only medicinal preparations receiving
exemption, he stated, was the vast and in-
creasing production of foreign uncom-
pounded chemicals, mainly from Germany.
Representative Grosvenor questioned this
statement, pointing out that if the foreign
remedies paid no internal revenue tax they
paid a heavy customs duty, six or eight
times greater than the internal tax on
domestic products.
Chairman Payne also brought out that
such American products as were similar to
the German would have a like exemption
from the internal tax. Mr. Englehard
said there were practically none of these.
Mr. Grosvenor said that he was sur-
prised to learn that such common drugs
as arnica and paracetic were taxed as
"patent medicines"; that it had never
been the intention of the framers of the
law to do so construed; and that it
should be resisted in the courts.
Mr. Hiram, of the New York Pharma-
ceutical Association, said the drug trade
throughout New York was being greatly
depressed by "patent medicine" whippers
for advertising purposes, sold patent
medicines at less than cost, and some of them
were now putting in regular prescription
branches. This was given as an additional
reason for relieving the regular trade from
the present tax burden.
Chairman Payne also brought out that
the German would have a like exemption
from the internal tax. Mr. Englehard
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